THE North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.
H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.
E. St. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ in China, of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Legation and Consulates in Japan.
H. B. M.'s Legation, Yedo, 20th July, 1861.
LAURENCE OLIPHANT,
Secretary of Legation.

Vol. XIII., N°. 622. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1862. Price, Taels 15 ₩ Annum.

INTIMATIONS.

Estate of Edward Geale, *deceased.*

ALL persons having Claims against the above Estate are requested to send them in to the Undersigned on or before the 31st August next, and those parties indebted to the same to make immediate payment.

J. LOVE, Junr.,
Executor.
31au Shanghai, 19th June, 1862

Estate of J. Austin Amory *deceased.*

ALL parties having Claims against the above Estate are requested to present the same for Settlement before the 30th instant, and those indebted to the Estate are requested to make immediate Payment.

T. HANBURY,
Administrator.
25ju Shanghai, 19th June, 1862.

Netherlands Vice-Consulate,
Shanghai, *7th April*, 1862.

Estate of H. A. Kramer *deceased.*

ALL persons indebted to the above Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the Undersigned, who will also receive and adjust all claims against the estate if sent in prior to the 31st July next.

T KROES,
Netherlands Vice-Consul.
26jy

NOTICE.

Estate of Sin-thae 信泰 *deceased.*

ALL Foreigners indebted to the above Estate are requested to make immediate payment to Mr. J. F. H. Trautmann: and all Foreigners having claims against the said Estate, or transactions with it still pending, are requested to give particulars thereof to Mr. J. F. H. Trautmann on or before the 30th June, 1862.

Tee-Tszou-Poo 朱小坡 *Sin-thae's Father.*
Tee-Low-Kee 朱老熙 } *Trustees.*
Kiang-Wing-Sin 姜韻生 }
30ju Shanghai, 26th March 1862.

In the matter of the Estate of Charles James Fox, *deceased.*

ALL persons indebted to the above Estate are requested to pay the Amounts due by them, and all persons having Claims against the said Estate, are requested to forward their Accounts, to the Undersigned, on or before the *First day of August*, 1862.

JAMIESON ELLES,
AND. S. DIXSON,
Executors
tf Hongkong, 30th January, 1862.

SHIPPING.

CHINA AND JAPAN
(Coast and River)
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Limited

CAPITAL £300,000.
First issue, £150,000 *in* 15,000 *Shares of* £10 *each.*
(1,500 of which Shares will be Reserved for China.)

Deposit 5s. per share on Application, and 15s per share on Allotment.—Calls not to exceed £2.10s. each per Share at intervals of not less than Three Months.

Applications for Shares to be made to the Undersigned, who have been appointed Agents in China and Japan.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 14th April, 1862.

TOWING.

The Powerful Tow-Boat
"MARTIN WHITE,"

is now prepared to tow in the Woosung and Yang-tsze Rivers.

For further information, apply to

WARD & Co.,
or to the CAPTAIN, *on board.*

Orders left at Messrs. Fogg & Co., punctually attended to.

tf Shanghai, 20th June, 1862.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will commence their "Army Agency," on Monday, June 23rd, at the Premises lately occupied by Reimer & Co., Church street, and the General Store & Ship Chandlery Business at an early date.

tf Shanghai, 21st June, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. J. Fogg Twombly was admitted a Partner in our Firm May 1st, 1862.

The interest and responsibility of Mr. H. N. Twombly in our Firm has ceased.

H. FOGG & Co.
31au Shanghai, June 17th, 1862.

NOTICE

MR. Ismalbhoy Nansey being about to leave Shanghai, the name of our Firm per procuration will be hereafter signed by Mr. Hasumbhoy Parpia.

NURSEY KESSEWJEE & Co.
28ju Shanghai, 11th June, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. James H. Wright and Mr. William Strachan McLean are authorized to sign the name of our Firm per procuration from this date.

DOW & Co.
20au Shanghai, 1st June, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. H. Munjee being about to leave this shortly for Bombay Mr. Noormahomed Suthoo is authorized to sign our name per procuration from this date.

GHELLABHOY SEWJEE & Co.
7jy Shanghai, 31st May, 1852.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. James Lawrence Man, in our firm, ceased on the 31st March last.

GEO. BARNET & Co.
tf Shanghai, 17th May, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. J. W. THIES is authorised to sign my name per procuration.

G. KUNST.
tf Shanghai, 5th April, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. Mahomad Jeevan being about to leave this shortly for Bombay, Mr. Salay Mahomad Curmally is authorized to sign my name per procuration from this date.

DHURUMSEY POONJABHOY.
20ju Shanghai, 31st May, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. Alexander Cock is authorised to sign our Firm per procuration.

WATSON & Co.
16au Shanghai, 14th May, 1862.

NOTICE.

I beg to give Notice that I have no further Interest or Responsibility in Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s Cargo Boats.

P. W. LACEY.
2au Shanghai, April 6th, 1862

NOTICE.

THE business of *Public Tea Inspector,* hitherto conducted by Mr. John Blain, will be continued by the undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 2nd January, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE Business hitherto conducted by the Undersigned will, for the future, be carried on under the Firm or Style of GRIBBLE & WHITFIELD, Civil Engineers and Architects, Mr. George Whitfield being a Partner in the business, dating from March 31st, 1862.

CHARLES W. GRIBBLE.
5jv Shanghai, 2nd April, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Business of the Undersigned will henceforth be conducted under the style of BOYD & Co., and Mr. William Alexander Sturrock is admitted a Partner in said Firm.

T. D. SYME & Co.
Amoy, 31st March, 1862.

OUR Partners are Thomas Dean Boyd and William Alexander Sturrock.

BOYD & Co.
28ju Amoy, 31st March, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. Thomas Lancaster Larken and Mr. James Milisch were admitted partners in our firm on the 1st instant.

JOHN FORSTER & Co.
6do Fuchau, 20th May, 1862

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself at this Port, as General Commission Agent.

R. I. REUBEN.
21se Ningpo, 1st June, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. J. TRUELSEN has this day been admitted a partner in my business, which will in future be carried on under the Firm of J. BOHSTEDT & Co.

J. BOHSTEDT.
tf Ningpo, 1st January, 1862.

NOTICE.

WE have this day entered into partnership as Commission Agents at this port under the style of Severs, Duus & Co.

HENRY B. SEVERS.
EDWARD H. DUUS.
tf Hongkong, March, 1st 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Business of the Undersigned is this day closed; the outstanding accounts will be settled by Mr. Edward H. Duus

N. DUUS & Co.
tf Hongkong, February, 28th 1862.

NOTICE

WE have this day established ourselves in Hongkong and China, as *Ship Brokers and General Commission Agents* under the Firm and Style of Parker & Co.

MONT. D. PARKER.
J. W. TORREY.
10jy Hongkong, 1st January, 1862.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself as *Public Tea Inspector and Commission Merchant* at this port.

R. B. DAVIES.
tf Hankow, 1st May, 1862.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves at this Port as *Merchants and Commission Agents* under the style of Robert Francis & Co.

R. FRANCIS.
H. G. HOLLINGWORTH.
tf Kiukiang, 2nd June, 1862.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself at this port as *Tea Inspector and Commission Agent.*

ARCHIBALD J. LITTLE.
16my Kiukiang. 3d March, 1862.

NOTICE

THE Undersigned has established himself at this port as *General Commission Agent* under the style of Platt & Co.

THOMAS PLATT.
6se Tientsin, 8th March, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at this Port as General Commission Agent under the Style of KNIGHT & Co.

FRANCIS P. KNIGHT.
Newchwang (Yingtsze).
tf 1st January, 1862.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. Thomas David Neave in our Firm ceased *on the 31st December last.*

Mr. Robert Brand and Mr. Randal Humpston Chambers are admitted Partners in our Firm from *the 1st of January.*

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf China, 17th June, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. Augustine Heard in our Firm ceased on the 31st of May 1862, and Mr. George Farley Heard and Mr. Robert Inglis Fearon are this day admitted Partners therein.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf China, 1st June, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. H. P. Simson has this day been admitted a partner in our Firm.

W. J. ALT & Co.
14se Nagasaki, 1st June, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE business hitherto carried on by Messrs. R. Arnold & Co. at this port will in future be conducted by us under the style of Glover & Co.

FRANCIS A. GROOM.
THOMAS B. GLOVER.
tf Nagasaki, 1st February, 1862.

NOTICE.

OUR Firm has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

The business hitherto carried on by us at this port will in future be conducted by Messrs. Glover & Co., who are authorized to sign our firm per pro., in liquidation of any outstanding accounts.

R. ARNOLD & Co.
tf Nagasaki, 31st January, 1862.

NOTICE.

IN consequence of the death of our late Partner, Mr. James Macolmson, his interest and responsibility in our Establishment terminated on 31st December, 1861, and Mr. William Steven, late of the Firm of Messrs. Forbes & Co., of Bombay, has this day been admitted a Partner on our Firm.

FORBES, FORBES & Co.
28ju London, 1st January, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has this day established himself at this Port as a *General Commission Agent* under the style of J. LUYKEN & Co.

H. J. LUYKEN.
10jy Manila, 10th March, 1862.

COMPTON AND READ,
Commission Merchants.
No. 7, Frederick's Place,
Old Jewry.
LONDON.
E C.

JOHN POOK,
Commission Agent
40, Lime Street,
LONDON.
tf *E. C*

INSURANCES.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COLONIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
1861.

THE Fifteenth Annual General Meeting of the Colonial Life Assurance Company was held within the Company's Office, No. 5, George Street, Edinburgh, on Friday the 1st day of November—

James Hay, Esq., merchant, Leith, in the Chair.

The following Statements were submitted to the Meeting:—

Balance Sheet or Abstract of the Company's Affairs, as at 25th May 1861, certified by the Actuary, Auditor, and three of the Directors in accordance with the Company's Act of Parliament.

Report by the Auditor on the Books and Accounts of the Company for the Year ended 25th May, 1861.

Report by the Directors on the Progress of the Company.

The following Results were communicated in the Report:—

The Numbers of Proposals for Assurance made to the Company during the Year was 886 for assuring	£550,165	5	2
The Amount of Assurances accepted was	£429,175	5	2
The corresponding Annual Premiums being	£ 15,053	17	2
The Claims by Death during the Year, exclusive of Bonus Additions, amounted to	£ 33,083	2	8
The Annual Revenue was......	£119,353	3	0
The Accumulated Fund amounted to	£112,016	0	1

The Report then proceeded as follows:—

"It is now fifteen years since the Company was established, and the results of its operations, year by year, have fulfilled entirely the most sanguine views of its promoters. Its progress has not in any one year manifested the the slightest symptom of irregularity; and although the Directors have not hitherto claimed publicly for the Institution the exclusive merit of being a highly successful enterprise in a new field of business, anxious that the principles of the Institution, and the basis of its operation, should be fully tested, they consider it would be unnecessary reserve were they any longer to hesitate in asserting these claims.

"The Colonial Company have extended throughout the Colonies of Great Britain, on sound principles, the great benefits of Life Assurance; and if the original introduction of Life Assurance in Great Britain by its promoters was a great boon, *in no less degree have this Company* earned a good name by extending similar benefits to our Colonial possessions.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the Report, addressed the Meeting as follows:—

"The Report by the Directors which you have just heard read conveys to you a full account of the financial position of the Company, and of its general progress; but I cannot help feeling that the bare *narrative* of these commercial results, as I may be allowed to term them, scarcely conveys to those interested in the Institution and to the public at large, an adequate idea of what this Institution has done, and is doing, in the way of extending Life Assurance.

"As I have been connected with the Colonial Company since its formation in 1846, you will, I have no doubt, concede to me the privilege of a few words on so important an occasion as the present, without fear of trespassing on your time.

"When the Colonial Company was established, I freely confess that its operation was to some extent tentative. We possessed considerable information as to the value of life in the Colonies, more especially of a medical kind; but, with all our resources, we were entering on a new field of business, and it was not without much anxiety and watchfulness that we advanced step by step in our progress.

"In Canada and British North America, the field, I may say, was untried; but with our knowledge of the value of life in that quarter, as to which we possessed considerable information, we entered with boldness on that field, opening at once a Branch Office at Montreal. From the first our operations there were successful, as well as in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Newfoundland; and we have ever since obtained a large share of business from these Colonies. Our confidence in pushing the business soon attracted attention. A native Office came into existence, Branch Offices from Scotland and England followed in a few years; and you may judge of the competition now, when I inform you that no less than six Scotch Offices are actively pushing business in Canada, besides the Agencies of English and American Offices. Still we hold our own; and I may confidently state that the Colonial still maintains the first place in the estimate of our brethren in that quarter.

"In the West Indies the Company has been particularly successful. One or two small native Offices, confining their business to their own districts, existed before we broke ground, an Agency of a home office also existed in one of the islands; but in the rest, as well as in Demerara, Life Assurance was entirely a new benefit. It was the Colonial which first gave confidence in the transaction of such business in the West Indies, and it has reaped the first fruits of success, which have been largely shared by its Policy-holders.

"In the East Indies the Company has proceeded cautiously and economically. The field had been occupied previously by native Offices and Branch Offices from England Some of these have disappeared; but the Colonial notwithstanding the competition, has steadily held its position, and is now doing a very excellent business in the three Presidencies.

"In Ceylon the Company has been particularly successful. It was one of the earliest Branches of the Company, and the extent of business leaves li tle room for competition.

"*At the Cape* the Company has formidable competition from the native Offices; but a fair share of business has been acquired under the guidance and protection of our excellent Local Board, and there is every prospect of a large accession to our Policy-holders in future years.

"At the Mauritius the Company has made successful progress; and our Agency at Shanghai has been productive of good results. Agencies have also been opened with success at Penang and Singapore.

"The Directors have hesitated to enter on the wide field of Australian business. They have many Policy-holders in that quarter; but the information as to the value of life in that great Continent is still limited, and as agencies could only be opened on the assumption that life throughout its whole period was as good (at least to the northward of 30° south latitude) as in England, they have not as yet found themselves justified in entering on that field of business.

"In the course of these few observations I have referred to native Offices transacting business in Canada, the West Indies, the East Indies, and the Cape, and it would be ungenerous were I to leave you with any impression on your mind that we undervalued these institutions; far from it, we look upon them as honourable rivals; and and such competition, instead of being regarded by us with a jealous eye, is looked upon as a source of good. The more a knowledge of Life Assurance is diffused, the more will men avail themselves of it, and in our experience we have found that we succeed best where we have to hold our ground against honest competition. We have an advantage, however, over these Institutions. It is this, that our Institution is cosmopolite in its character and constitution. We are to be found in every Colony, as well as at home, and no Policy-holder has any difficulty arising out of his removal from one place to another; while, in the event of claim, our funds are ready to satisfy all demands wherever they arise.

"I have only, in conclusion, to express a hope that, when we next meet again, and in all time coming, the Directors of the Company may be able to report as favourably of the Company's progress as the present Board have done on this occasion"

The motion for the adoption of the Report was seconded by Ralph Erskine Scott, Esq., C.A., and unanimously agreed to,

On the motion of the Chairman, a vote of thanks was given to the Local Boards, Secretaries, and Medical Officers of the Company at home and abroad.

A vote of thanks was also accorded to the Office-Bearers of the Company, and to the Chairman for his conduct in the Chair.

The Meeting then separated.

By order of the Board of Directors.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON, *Actuary.*
D. CLUNIE GREGOR, *Secretary.*
5 George Street, Edinburgh,
1st *November* 1861.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.
SHANGHAI.

JAMES WHITTALL, Esq., of Messrs Jardine, Matheson, & Co.
W. G. HOWELL, Esq., of Messrs George Barnet & Co.
ANDREW BRAND, Esq., of Messrs Smith, Kennedy, & Co.

Medical Adviser.
F. C. SIBBALD, Esq., M.C.
Agent and Secretaries to the Board.
MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co.
12jy

NOTICE.
Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above-named Insurance Company, are now prepared to issue Policies against Marine Risks upon the usual terms, to the extent of Mexican $47,000 by Sailing Ship, and Mexican $90,000 by Steamer.

Wm. PUSTAU & Co.
19ap Shanghai, 18th April, 1862.

COLONIAL MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above-named Society, are prepared to grant Insurance on Ordinary Marine Risks at the usual rates of the Local Offices.

T. KROES & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st February, 1862.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital £1,259,760 Stg.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances *against fire to the extent of* £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3d February, 1862.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to Grant Policies against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situate in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital £1,259 760 Stg.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Assurances on First Class Lives for the term of life or for a shorter period either with or without participation in the profits.

Participating Class.—The Whole of the Profits of this Branch are divisible amongst the assured in terms of the Act of Incorporation.

For Prospectus and Terms, apply to

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3d February, 1862.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company, and are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to

GILMAN & Co.
tf Shanghai, 16th January, 1862.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

THE Undersigned are now authorized to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein at the Port of *Hankow,* and on terms similar to those now existing here.

DOW & Co.
tf Shanghai, 24th February, 1862.

NOTICE

Sun Mutual Insurance Company	Assets, $1,761,000
Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company	„ $1,140,000
New York Mutual Insurance Company......	„ $1,036,000

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in China for the above-mentioned Insurance Offices of New York, are now prepared to issue Policies upon Marine risks upon the usual terms, to an extent not exceeding One Hundred Thousand Dollars upon any one risk.

Policies will be made payable in London, Liverpool, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, and Bombay, and Calcutta.

In addition to the usual bonus, a cash return of *Five per cent* upon the net amount of premium contributed on terminated risks will be made to Insurers at the end of each year, in lieu of the Script Dividend issued at New York.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf Shanghai, 24th September, 1861.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.

POLICIES of Insurance are now issued in this Office at Fuchau by the Agents at that Port, Messrs. Russell Phipps & Co.

LINDSAY & Co.,
Secretaries Hongkong Insurance Company,
tf Shanghai, 26th August, 1861.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CIRCULAR.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship *Pekin*. Capt. W. SOAMES, will be despatched from Shanghai, on *Friday, the 4th July, at day-light* (or such time of the night *of the 3rd* and *4th*, as the state of the tides may require), with Her Majesty's Mails, for conveyance to Europe *viâ* Hongkong.

She will have room for 2,500 bales of SILK for Ports beyond Suez, applications for which will be received until Noon of *To-morrow*, the *28th inst.*, when the usual allotments will be made.

CARGO will be received on board up to 5 P.M. *of Wednesday, the 2nd July*, (Shippers are requested to take notice that no cargo will be received on board after the time specified, the Steamer may have to drop down the river) and PARCELS at this Office until *Noon* of the same day.

Correct forms of Bills of Lading can be had on application to this office.

E. WARDEN,
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, *Agent.*
Shanghai, 27th June, 1862.

N.B.—Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

NOTICE.

MR. ADOLPHUS OVERWEG is authorised to sign our Firm.

OVERWEG & Co.
tf Shanghai, 23rd June, 1862.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established a Branch of our Hongkong Firm at Shanghai, as SHIP CHANDLERS, GENERAL STORE KEEPERS and AUCTIONEERS, on the Premises lately occupied by Messrs. REIMER & Co., Corner of Park Lane and Bund.

THOS. HUNT & Co.
tf Shanghai, 19th June, 1862.

MARINE SURVEYOR.

I HAVE this day established myself as MARINE SURVEYOR at this Port; Orders left at THOS. HUNT & Co., will be promptly attended to.

CHAS. J. LOVETT,
Late Surveyor for "New York and Philadelphia Insurance Offices" at San Francisco.

With reference to the above, notice is hereby given that CHARLES J. LOVETT has this day been appointed MARINE SURVEYOR for the United States Consulate Court.

G. F. SEWARD,
U. S. Consul.
tf Shanghai, 26th June, 1862.

AMOY DOCK COMPANY.
NOTICE.

THE Shipping Community are informed that the Port of Amoy affords unequalled advantages and facilities for the repair of vessels in the AMOY DOCK COMPANY'S NEW GRANITE DOCK, which is in complete working order, and capable of receiving vessels of great draught of water and 300 feet in length.

The Company keep on hand a large supply of Timber, Spars, Iron, Copper and Metal Sheathing, Lumber, Paints, and every requisite for repairing and refitting vessels; and the work is done under the Superintendence of Experienced European Shipwrights and Smiths. The Dock is fitted with Caisson Gate. Iron Ships requiring to Dock for cleaning and painting will find every accommodation in this Dock at reasonable charges.

Good Quarters on the Premises for Crews of Vessel of War using the Dock.

27se Amoy. June, 1862.

FOR SALE.

ON Board the ship "*Beemah*" (just arrived from Sydney) 4 fine AUSTRALIAN COWS in Calf and 2 MILCH COWS with CALVES a few days old.

o Shanghai, 26th June, 1862.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE

NOTICE.—The Hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3.30 P.M., also on Wednesday at 4 P.M.

NOTICE.—SEAMEN'S CHURCH: Services in the morning at 11 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

LATEST DATES.

England,	May 10	Hankow,	June 24
Hongkong,	June 22	Nagasaki,	June 20
Tientsin,	June 13	Kanagawa,	May 27

Latest dates in England, from China,—

Hongkong	Mar 15	Received *viâ* Marseilles, April 28
Shanghai	Mar. 6	

MARRIED.

At Hamburg, on the 21st April, JULIUS SCHABERT Esq., late of Shanghai, to BERTHA, second daughter of August Evers, Esq., of Hamburg.

DIED.

At Shanghai on the 19th of June, WILLIAM F. LOUD, late of Boston, Mass, U S. A.; and THOMAS A. NORRIS, late of New York, U.S.A.

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS
taken by
A SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETER
in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.
FOR THE WEEK.

June	*Ending 27th June, 1862.* Max.	Min.	*Ending 27th June, 1861* Max.	Min.
21	85	70	75	71
22	84	72	78	72
23	85	74	83	76
24	82	72	88	78
25	75	72	90	71
26	75	70	75	71
27	71	71	83	76

OPIUM.

June	*Malwa* Tls.	*Patna* Tls.	Tls.
21,	560 a 565	New 505	Old 515
23,	565	500	500
24,	560 a 565	500	500
25,	560 a 565	500	500
26,	555 a 560	500	500
27,	555 a 560	500	500

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—June 26, *Edith Rose*, (Am. bq.), Homans, from Fuchau; 26, *Almena*, (Am. bq.), Peterson, from Nagasaki; 27, *Fiery Cross*, (Br. str.), Crocket, from Hongkong; 27, *Columbia*, (Br. str.), Shuttleworth, from Hankow; 27, *Poyang*, (Am. str), Briggs, from Hankow.

DEPARTED.—June 27, *Pearl*, (H.M.S.), Borlase, C.B., for Yokohama; 27, *Zwaluw*, (Dut. bg.), Bloem, for Nagasaki; *Moneta*, (Br sh.), Ridley, for London; 27, *Gaston*, (Fre. bq.), Leballe, for Yokohama; 27, *Esmeralda*, (Ham. bq.), Polock, for Newchwang; 27, *Eamont*, (Br. sch.), Crabb, for Ningpo; 27, *Fawn*, (Br. bg) Allen, for Ningpo; 27, *Highflyer*, (Br. sh.), Enwright, for London.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED—Per steamer *John T. Wright*, Messrs. D. W. Mc Comb, H. W. Creamer, Geo F. Burrage, R. M. Vail, and C. Clark. Per steamer *Fenella*, from Hankow, Messrs. Barnes Dallas and Ze-fong, and Capt. Hutchison. Per steamer *Felma*, 20 Man-la-men, (Colonel Ward's) from Ningpo. Per *Pekin*, Hon. C. Riley, Messrs. Weston, Cresswell, Lundoke, Brown, Diers, Everett, Luttendoff, Vidal Heitz, Fonseca, Slade, Collisson, De Silva, Remedios.

EXPECTED.—From Europe,—
May 20.
For Hongkong,—Mrs. Jones, Messrs. Girdleston, and Walkinshaw.

NOTIFICATION.

BRITISH CONSULATE,
TIENTSIN, *13th June*, 1862.

Is is hereby notified that no British vessel on her arrival at Taku will be reported to the Commissioner of Customs, until a Manifest of her Inward Cargo shall have been lodged at H.B.M. Consulate. In like manner it will be necessary to hand in the outward manifest before a Port Clearance can be granted.

J. MONGAN,
28ju *H.B.M. Consul.*

THE London Mail of 26th May due in Hongkong on the 8th July, and here on the 15th. It was received last year on the 10th July per *Yang-tsze*.

THE P. & O. Co.'s steamer with the mail for Europe is appointed to leave on Friday, the 4th proximo.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1862.

GLANCING at the map of North-China and Japan, and fixing the eye on that spot where Shanghai is located, the first thing which strikes the mind of the intelligent reader is its central geographical position with regard to the open ports in these two empires. Between Ningpo in the South, Hankow in the West, Tientsin in the North, and Kanagawa in the East, our lines of water communication radiate to the intervening ports at almost every point of the compass. Naturally, Shanghai is the great centre of maritime dominion in these waters. It is the grand emporium of trade in the far East, where regions of undeveloped wealth lie open to the enterprising sons of commerce. Formerly the sluggish junks of the inhabitants carried on the traffic from port to port with snail-like progress, and yet they accomplished a great deal in establishing a trade that surprised the merchants of the West, who reaped princely fortunes from it. Now, by the aid of steam navigation, and all the appliances of western civilization, this commerce will ere long be doubled and trebled in its proportions. Scarcely a week passes but some new steamer arrives to add to our merchant fleet. More are on the way, from all parts of the world, to compete for the traffic in these seas, which has remunerated the ship-owner and ship-master as they never have been before. But our present object is not to dilate upon the advantages of *local* trade and navigation.

Let us extend our geographical survey of steam communication with more distant parts of the globe, and trace how these lines are progressing. The oldest, the Peninsular and Oriental Company, was never in a more efficient state. At this *ultima thule* of the line we now receive our advices from Europe, several days before they are due, when formerly they used to be weeks behind time. Very shortly we shall have a French Company, in operation, subsidized by their own government, to run a line of steamers of larger tonnage than the P. & O. Company; and, what is a great desideratum, they promise better accommodation for passenger traffic at lower rates. Be it so, "a fair field and no favour;" we wish our Gallic friends every success. Looming in the distance, also, is another Company of British origin, which bids liberally for a share of European steam traffic with China, and it is just possible that it may succeed in these eastern seas.

But a new line has sprung up which, as far as North-China and Japan are concerned, may ultimately supersede them all. We allude to the proposed line between San Francisco and Shanghai by way of the Sandwich Islands and Kanagawa, which has received the sanction of the Californian Senate, and likely to pass the Congress, with a subsidy of three hundred thousand dollars per annum for carrying the United States mails. This project was first mooted by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce last year, in a memorial to Governor Downey—who recommended it to the legislature in a most favorable dispatch. Since then it has been discussed and passed; and there is every likelihood of a monthly line of steamers being laid on, before the close of the year.

For various reasons, we hail with much satisfaction the establishment of eastern steam communication with America and Europe, but chiefly that it will make us to some extent independent of the southern and western routes which do not at present show the importance of the northern ports of China and Japan. By the western world we are looked upon as novices in commerce and colonization, because our voice is unknown in parliament and congress, save through the garbled statements of our southern friends. (?) We are patted on the back, as an enterprising community by certain sage advisers in the south, who arrogate to themselves an amount of wisdom upon things Chinese which appear to us of a very nebulous aspect. It so happens that the south at present has the start of us in time; but the day is not far distant when, by the help of this proposed line of steamers to California, they will look to the north for the latest intelligence.

Steam communication with China by the western and southern routes has been decidedly beneficial, to the foreign community in this vast Empire, when South-China was the chief seat of external trade—when the East India Company's red-tape servants at Canton ruled the roast, and Hongkong sprung out of its ashes. These things are now changed. This young and vigorous settlement in North-China is eclipsing all the faded glories of "John Company" and his heirs. There is very little progress in the commerce of the south; and this would denote that its prosperity is waning. On the other hand our material advancement is expanding day by day, and growing into such giant proportions that it demands all our energies to keep it within manageable bounds. But for the desolating effects upon our inland trade from the presence of the Taipings—who still have some foreigners to advocate their cause—this great seat of commerce would present a degree of mercantile prosperity unparalleled in the history of the world. It is true that foreign sympathisers had once some grounds to base their arguments upon; but these are now exploded, and the policy they advocate is decidedly behind the age. We have no desire to study Chinese politics in such a school; and we have yet to learn that our opinions on the great questions of the day are not of as much weight as theirs. In the south of China the ideas of some foreigners seem to be as stereotyped as those of the native inhabitants; whereas in the north, new and original views are propounded every day on subjects of vital importance, whether imperial or rebel, and as we are in the field where such views spring forth, surely we are better able to form correct conclusions than those who are located a thousand miles away. In Hongkong a certain amount of "old fogey-ism" prevails, even amongst the would-be progress-men of the day, who split straws and magnify a midge into a mountain when it suits their purpose in discussion. In Shanghai we have no leisure for such idle occupation. We have to fight the "Battle of Life" in earnest up here. Our hands are too busy in laying the foundation of a great political and commercial superstructure, to care about frittering away our time in futile argument. While the south is looking on languidly and preaching prosily, we have to be up and doing. Perhaps it is well meant on their part, but they are assuredly mistaken. Let them rest contented in their own security and dullness. The evils and growing advantages that surround us are our own, with which we are able to grapple, and with the help of God we will overcome.

MUNIFICENT DONATION FROM "OCEOLA."

THE Chaplain to the Forces requests us to state that the liberal donation of *One Thousand Taels*, in addition to a hundred Mexican dollars previously given, has been placed at his disposal by the gentleman who has appeared in our list of correspondents under the above designation, for "*providing* a few comforts for the sick and dying; and for preventing any claim for funeral expenses being made upon the friends or relatives of British soldiers and officers quartered at Shanghai."

We are given to understand that medical comforts for the sick and dying in Her Majesty's Army are liberally furnished by the Home Government through the Purveyor's Department. The funeral expenses, however, which in this place are necessarily high, but for the noble generosity of OCEOLA, must have been deducted from the effects of the deceased soldier, or failing this, to be paid by the Captain of the company to which he belonged.

A more acceptable boon, therefore, could scarcely have been conferred; since in the one case the small savings of the soldiers will now be transmitted without deduction to his relatives at home, and in the other case, responsibility will be removed from officers—many of whom are already overburdened with expenses arising out of the present very excessive rents demanded for barrack accomodation.

We are informed by those who are well acquainted with the subject, that it is not uncommon for private soldiers, out of their scanty pay, to remit money to their families and friends, to whom in the existing depressed state of trade in the manufacturing districts of England, it has proved a most welcome assistance; and it seems only right that the poor consolation of a son's or mother's last savings, undiminished by large funeral charges, should not be denied to his poor and sorrowing relatives. This will now—thanks to OCEOLA's benevolent and public-spirited kindness—be to a great extent secured, and we shall be glad to hear that his example has been emulated by others, and that some *immediate* steps are being taken to provide at the best, healthy accommodation for our brave defenders, officers as well as men.

We well know that both the power to give liberally, *and also the will to* give effect to that power, are not wanting in Shanghai; and we will only repeat what we have before written on this subject:—*Bis dat qui citò dat.*

NANKING.

(From a Correspondent.)

AFFAIRS progress but slowly here; no move up to the present time having been made by the Imperialists. The work in hand now is to get two or three of the chiefs to renounce the rebel cause, and give up the forts under promises of buttons and great rewards. Under the present state of circumstances it will be impossible to succeed, but should affairs take a different turn and the rebels find themselves in difficulty, the balance may then be, and there is no doubt it will be, on the side of success. If things are not mismanaged, two or three of the forts may soon change hands. The grand object and aim of the Imperialists is to get posession of Ch'i-li-chow and Liang's fort—the fort on the opposite side will then present an easy capture and the people holding it, unless their legs are very fleet, will be cut off to a man, as there are a good number of Imperialist troops encamped near, and a similar number waiting behind the hills for them. The most formidable obstacle is the fort on the hill, which can fire with impunity to itself. A new gun, we hear has just been added, the weight of which is 36,000 catties. It is of city manufacture and calculated to carry a shot considerably exceeding the 10 inch in size. Shell, from all accounts, can be made in the city, but it is difficult to say whether such a thing is possible. There is no doubt whatever, but that the city possesses some men of ingenuity caged up within it, for almost any work can be carried on there. I have seen some guns of Taiping manufacture, which are far superior to any Imperialist work, and are on the whole much better finished off. Printing can be done beautifully, and in fact almost any kind of work can be done in the city. However, if one has a stroll there nothing greets the eye but a picture of ruin and desolation, and no one would imagine that there is an immense amount of work carried on. All seems inactivity, excepting near the gate, where files of coolies keep up a constant in and out traffic throughout the day. Liang showed me a 10 inch shell the other day which he said had been made in the city. It looked to me remarkably like a European one, but he averred that it was not, and added moreover, that there was a good supply of the same size and likewise of two or three sizes larger from where that came. The sooner the city is taken possession of by the Imperialists, the better will it be in many respects. During the time that the war boats belonging to them on this side have been here, trading boats in any number have come, and it has really been a treat to be able to purchase a few things. We have not had such an advantage afforded us for a long time, and it seems sufficiently evident from this that were the river opened, trade would flourish and Nanking would be a pleasant place to live in. But there would be one disadvantage, and that is that it would be more unhealthy than it is now, as what we are happily devoid of, now we should have then, viz:—offensive odours.

The Hu-wang is said to have arrived with his army. It is proposed to send him up the river to effect the recapture of Wu-hu and Taiping-kuan. The Imperialists are encamped a short way off the South gate, so that it is probable an engagement may take place between them and the above Wang's troops. That Sunday when the fight between the respective parties took place, the Imperialists covered the passage of 200 or more trading boats, and likewise managed to get half their war boats to this side, for the purpose of making an attack at the required time on both sides. A particle of foreign interference would alter affairs in a great measure, and were the place taken by foreigners there would be no fear of there not being Imperialists enough to hold it.

RACES AT NEWCHWANG—YINGTSZE.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SIR,—I feel pleasure in handing you particulars of the first races in Tartary. The course was marked out on the plain about two miles from the town of Yingtsze, and four miles from the British Settlement—the grand stand being a raised piece of ground, dignified by the name of "Mound."

YING-TSZE RACES, 12TH APRIL, 1862.

THE YING-TSZE CUP.—Value Mex. 40, given by the Mercantile Community, with Entrance fee $2 each, for all Ponies. Weight 11 stone for 13 hands 1 in., 4 lbs. allowed for every inch—½ mile.

1	Mr. Maitland's,	G.C.P.,	*Young Phantom*,	13.1
2	,, Davenport's,	G.C.P.,	*The Butcher's Pet*,	13.1½
3	,, Goddard's,	W.C.P.,	*Blunderer*,	13.0
4	,, Hanna's,	C.C.P.,	*Jack*,	13.1
5	,, Bush's	G.C.P.,	*Trial*,	13.1

Whipping and spurring winded nearly all the ponies before the half mile, and *Young Phantom*, who was well kept in hand, when called upon went in an easy winner by several lengths. His rider however discovered that some of the shot with which he was weighted according to the regulations, had dropped from his lockers during the race, which was therefore claimed by and allowed to *Butcher's Pet.*

STUD RACE.—For all Horses. Weight 11st. 7 lbs.—½ mile.

1	Mr. Hannah's,	G.A.H.,	*Pretty Boy.*
2	,, Knight's,	B.A.H.,	*Harkaway.*
3	,, Bush's,	G.A.H.,	*Playful.*
4	,, Bush's,	W.A.H.,	*Second.*
5	,, Maitland's,	C.A.H.,	*Lame Duck.*

The winner had it all his own way, his rider benignly smiling as he looked back upon his struggling friends.

HURDLE RACE.—For all Ponies—Catch weight—½ mile—Over four hurdles and double ditch.

1	Mr. Davenport's,	G.C.P.,	*The Butcher's Pet*
2	,, Davenport's,	W.C.P.,	*Delusion*
3	,, Goddard's,	W.C.H.,	*Blunderer*
4	,, Hannah's,	C.C.P.,	*Jack.*
5	,, Bush's,	Cr.C.P.,	*Daniel O'Rourke.*
6	,, Maitland's,	G.C.P.,	*Young Phantom.*

The first hurdle was well cleared by all the ponies, but at the second *Jack* threw his rider, and *Delusion* became a snare to *Young Phantom* who was following, and being a good jumper would no doubt have cleared all in his way, but objected to do more than his leader. *Blunderer* also made a mistake at the third obstruction, and all things considered it is advisable not to commit to paper all the performances in this interesting race.

THE CONSOLATION STAKES.—For all Ponies that have run during the Meeting, but not won. Catch weights—½ mile.

1	Mr. Davenport's	W.C.P.,	*Delusion.*
2	,, Hannah's,	C.C.P.,	*Jack.*
3	,, Maitland's,	G.C.P.,	*Young Phantom.*
4	,, Bush's,	G.C.P.,	*Trial.*
5	,, Bush's,	C.C.P.,	*Daniel O'Rourke.*
6	,, Goddard's,	W.C.P.,	*Blunderer.*

Young Phantom and *Blunderer* were first at the winning post, which they passed on the wrong side, leaving the race to the next pony *Delusion.*

The day was wound up by subscription foot races for the benefit of the detachment of 30 soldiers remaining at this port. A level jump was made by an Irishman, O'Donoghue, who cleared 17½ feet, and 35 feet in a hop, skip and jump.

Trusting on the next occasion to have improved in matter and description,

I remain,
Your obedient Servant,
NO JOCKEY.

TYPHOON ON THE CHINA AND JAPAN COASTS.

IN our daily issue we published from the *Japan Herald*, an account of a typhoon experienced in Japanese waters by the French man-of-war steamer *Dordogne*, bound for Shanghai, wherein that vessel encountered one of these devastating whirlwinds, on the 29th and 30th May, which completely dismasted her, so that she had to put back to her port of departure, Kanagawa. As far as we can learn the occurrence of a typhoon in these latitudes, during the month of May is quite exceptional. If we are in error, we should feel obliged if any of our nautical readers would furnish us with data, showing in what year or years any have occurred before. That the tempest which swept the decks of the *Dordogne* was caused by a true rotary hurricane is evident from the circular shifting of the wind, as given in the account. This is further verified by the captains of the *Lanrick* and *Flintworth*—vessels bound from this port to Kanagawa—who give extracts from their logs in the above-mentioned journal, which we re-publish in the present issue, showing the same characteristics. In addition to these, we have received from Captain Cowan of the ship *Jane* from Sydney, extracts from his log-book proving that he encountered the same typhoon on the 27th and 28th May, two days earlier, some 400 miles to the S.E. of the Loo-choo group of islands. The track of the hurricane may be traced from latitude 20° to 32° N., driving with as great force as the usual typhoons in the months of August, September, and October. As the subject is of great importance in a meteorological, as well as a maritime-point of view, we trust that all shipmasters entering this port, who may have been near those latitudes during the latter part of May and beginning of June, will forward to us any extracts from their logs bearing upon the same. The following is the account given by the Captain of the

lone:—

Monday, 26th May.—6 A.M. heavy squalls with rain. Wind E.S.E.; in all studding-sails; course W.N.W. Barometer 29 80. Noon lat. 19 45 N. long. 136.10 E.; weather sultry and very close. Barometer gradually falling; unbent light sails—6 P.M took in mainsail and double reef in foretopsail. Barometer 29.70. Wind E.S.E.; course W N.W. Midnight, strong wind and clear weather with a heavy swell running from S.S.W.

Tuesday, 27th.—6 A.M. weather clear and apparently fine. Barometer steady; wind E S.E. with the swell continuing stronger from the same point of the compass as the previous day. Sent royal yards down. Noon, lat 20 55, long. 133 15; wind S E. by E hauled up to N.W Barometer 29.00, sea still higher and very confused; heavy squalls with rain; in close reefs in topsails, and luckily secured all sails—8 P M wild threatening appearance in S S.W., with a falling barometer and fearful sea on; hauled up N W.; wind S E. Barometer 29.55 and inclined to rise. Observed that the centre of the typhoon was S.W. from us, tending to N.N.E., and that we were crossing its track.

Wednesday, 27th.—4 A.M. Barometer 29.60; wind at S.E.; handed foretopsail and foresail; wended-too on starboard tack to wait the passing of the vortex, with heads of staysail to mainmast. 8 A.M.. terrific gale, with fearfully heavy squalls; wheel-chain standards drawn out of deck; put relieving tackle on tiller. Noon, lat 22 10, long. 131.25; barometer 29.30; the tempest at its height, bursting around the ship in a terrible manner; pumps kept continually going; ship labouring heavily in a cross sea. 5 P.M. the sea flying over the mast heads, and breaking on board, knocking the starboard bulwarks away, also the stanchions and break of the forecastle; both pumps kept going; wind south, with barometer at its lowest, 29 15; quarter-boat washed away Midnight, the ship in great distress; decks deluged with the sea; both pumps going; the port bulwarks gone; sea making a fair breach over the ship; all hands at the pumps; wind S.W.; centre of the storm passes; bar. 29 30

Thursday, 29th—6 A.M. weather moderated; still fearfully heavy sea running; vessel quite at its mercy; find the stern-post started: barometer rising rapidly Noon, lat. 22 32. long. 131 40; typhoon over; bent sails and set close reefs; sea very confused, but heaviest from N W; hands employed clearing away the wreck Midnight, wind light from N.W; barometer 29 70

Friday, 30th—Set all sail; stood to S W; ship making a vast deal of water, heavy sea still running.

Notes of a Gale experienced by the Lanrick, Capt Harper, on her voyage from Shanghai to Yokohama May 29th and 30th 1862.

May 28.—Noon, lat. 32.19 E., and long. 133. 7 E.

May 29—The gale may be said to have commenced about midnight of the 28th, with a dark heavy appearance to the eastward, and rapidly increasing breeze and sea. The ship at this time was under to sails, courses, jib and boom mainsail, the small sails having been taken in during the first watch. No barometrical signs whatever indicated. Barometer 30.00. Wind E. by S. ship heading N. E. ¾ N. In second reef of topsails and tacked to the S. East.

2 A.M., Bar. 29.98. Increasing fresh gale; in outer main-sail, single reefed boom-main-sail.

4 A.M., Bar. 29.92.

6 A.M. Increasing gale and dull heavy weather and heavy sea; stowed jib and foresail, and took second reef of boom-main-sail.

8 A.M., Bar. 29.88. Blowing very heavy, with heavy rain, ship labouring heavily; close reefed the top-sails.

Noon. Lat. by dead reckoning 31.52 N., Long. dead. 134.9 E. Bar. 29 77. Very heavy gusts of wind with heavy rain, and very heavy sea.

4 P.M., Bar. 29.40. Barometer falling very fast, still increasing wind and sea; hove ship to, under close reefed main-top-sails, and sent down the top-gallant and royal yards.

6 P.M. A furious gale, with very heavy driving rain and confused sea; shipping a quantity of water fore and aft; in main-top-sail.

8 P.M., Bar. 29.20. Weather same.

10 P.M., Bar. 29.00. Weather same.

12 P.M., Bar. 28 92. Midnight—blowing most terrifically with very dark weather and heavy rain. No signs of veering.

May 30.

1 A.M, Barometer 28.86. Wind gradually veering to the southward.

2 A.M., Bar 28.70.

3 A.M., Bar. 28 65. Bar. at its lowest.

3.30 A.M., Bar. 28.70. Wind S. E., blowing steady with heavy confused sea; ship labouring very heavily, the sky appeared to brighten to the W.

4 A.M., Bar. 28.75. Wore ship to the Eastward.

5 P.M., Bar., 28.85. Wind veering fast round to the S. W.

6 A.M., Bar. 28.98. Very heavy gusts of wind without lulls at times, a very heavy confused sea breaking on board fore and aft.

7 A.M., Bar. 29.20. Wind S. W. Still blowing steady, with a clear sky.

8 A.M., Bar. 29.30. Weather same.

9 A.M., Bar. 29 40. Wind decreasing, but coming in very heavy gusts at times.

Noon, latitude by observation 32.53 N., Long. 130 E Bar. 29 45 steady. Strong gale and sea, and the sea coming more regularly from the W.

1 P.M. Lat 29 45. Wind W S.W. bore up under close-reefed-top-sails and fore-sail.

3 P.M., Lat. 29.50 Wind moderating very fast Out all reefs, and up top-gallant yards.

5 P.M., set top-gallant sails.

Midnight Bar 29 52 Light baffling winds and fine weather

Course and distance 28th to 30th.—E.N.E. miles.

Notes of a Gale experienced by the "Flatworth," Capt, Gourley, on the 29th and 30th May, on her voyage from Shanghai to Yokohama.

Thursday, May 28th at Noon, Long. 137.25 Lat 33.50, the wind from the East increased to fresh gale; at 8 P.M., heavy gales; put the ship under close reefed top-sails; at midnight the wind was still increasing, a heavy rain falling.

29th, 1 P.M., the wind E. by S., hard gale. At 29 20, the wind gradually began to veer to the south; at 8 P.M, the wind blew a tremendous gale from the S.S.E. The ... this time 28 85; have to under close reefed main-top-sail; at 10, the wind had gone to the South; at midnight wind gone back again to the S.S.E, blowing a most tremendous gale and heavy rain falling, Bar. 28 75 The gale was at its height between 1 A.M. and 7 A.M. of the 30th, the Bar. falling at 3 A.M. to 28 70; at 5 A.M, the wind shifted to S S.W., Bar at 28.60, the Barometer was at its lowest 28.35; at 8 A.M., when only 4 miles off Cape Daywooga, wind S.W Wore ship; after this time the Barometer gradually rose, the wind at 10 A.M decreasing but still blowing a fresh gale from the S.W., at noon the Barometer rising to 29.

The "Ringleader" from Hakodadi.

The *Ringleader* had a good passage of 4½ days to Hakodadi, which port she left on her return hither on the 28th. She had light S E. winds with fine weather in beating out of the Straits; on the 29th light baffling winds, S E, with drizzling rain during the last part of the 24 hours.

On the 30th, light baffling winds continued, with rain; the barometer falling very fast, with a heavy swell from the S E, which Capt. White thought to indicate a distant typhoon or earthquake; at noon quite calm.

A swell rising suddenly at 3 P M. continued throughout the night; during the whole time baffling winds generally from the North. In the evening, light airs and starlight.—*The Japan Herald.*

To the Editor of the

North-China Herald.

Sir,—Can you inform me if there is any constituted Board at this Port that takes cognisance of the pilots' movements

Being a stranger in these parts, I ask this question, from the fact of, my having been cruizing for six days outside in the vicinity of the Saddle, Chin-san, and Gutzlaff Islands, looking for a pilot with the Union Jack flying at the fore.

In the instructions for Shipmasters bound to Shanghai, it is stated that competent pilots are to be found about the Saddle Islands in the summer, and *Gutzlaff* in the winter.

I am tod a great many vessels have proceeded up the river lately, which may account in some measure for their scarcity. Admitting that to be a fact, six days is a long time for them to remain in town.

The thick fogs and heavy rains prevailing outside lately, and which prevented our seeing the land more than two or three miles, made us unwilling to lose sight of Gutzlaff, as it is the principal leading mark for entering the river, but which one better acquainted would not have hesitated doing.

The weather at length having cleared up for two days, I managed to get up thus far without their help.

I may as well mention that I passed several boats this side of the Light ship, with the red and white flags and numbers or letters in black, which I took to be pilots, but not one of them came near me. Why this apathy and independence, if they really were pilot boats, I am at a loss to conjecture.

As the port of Shanghai is rapidly rising to one of great importance, I think in a commercial point of view that some greater facility ought to be afforded to shipmasters frequenting it, either in the shape of Light Vessels, Beacons or a sufficient number of pilots

In clear weather and fair winds the Light-ship and Beacon answer very well as leading marks, but in unsettled weather and foul winds, some additional ones are necessary. And as for the Red and Black Buoys said to be on the North and South Banks, and the fair way Buoy outside the Light-ship, we have strained our eyes all the way up, but *saw only one of them, on the South* side, near the Beacon, and that required a powerful glass to make it out, being so very small.

By giving publicity to the above, you will no doubt confer an obligation on shipmasters in general and in particular.

Your most obedient servant,
A STRANGER.

Woosung, 23rd June, 1862

NEW MODE OF TREATING SMALL-POX.

(Concluded from N.-China Herald, No. 621.)

In order to elucidate the facts in the foregoing part of this treatise more clearly, Dr. Rennie appends an elaborate return of the results of his treatment of small-pox since he resumed charge of the 31st Regiment on returning from Peking in November, 1861. This return want of space precludes the insertion of; and we will merely remark that it contains full details in a tabular form of twenty-five cases of small pox, occurring in the 31st Regiment at Tientsin during last winter, wherein the new mode of treatment was fully carried out—the results of which were attended with very remarkable success; in every instance the patients making excellent recoveries and escaping without disfigurement of their faces, though in several instances the cases were severe. After giving the tabular details referred to, Dr. Rennie goes on to state:—

From the remarks appended to each case, it will be seen that the treatment proved successful under three separate conditions.

1st.—Where the cases came under observation before any special determination of the variolar matter had taken place and where under the electro-precipitant treatment it was localised on portions of the body concealed from view, and where the face entirely escaped as also did the internal organs—of these cases the return contains ten.

2nd.—Where, though there were no external indications of the eruption, at the period of the patients coming under the treatment, still that, coeval with the development of the spots on the parts subjected to friction, a small pox eruption also appeared on the face and other portions of the body; leading to the inference, that though not perceptible to the eye, still that a determination of the *materies morbi* to the subcutaneous tissue had taken place prior to the patient being brought under electro precipitation. In cases of this kind, of which two only occurred, the treatment seemed to exercise a remarkable influence in modifying the severity of the face eruption, and, as it were, cutting off fresh supplies of variolar matter; in every instance, the patient escaping altogether unmarked.

3rd.—Where the eruption had appeared in the ordinary way previous to the patient coming under treatment. *In these cases, of which the* return contains nine, I consider the electro precipitant treatment to have been attended with the best results in modifying fever and extracting from the blood whatever of the poison had remained unexpelled; thereby preventing the secondary fever, internal complications, and other dangerous sequelæ of small pox, when left totally to the guidance of nature.

This year small pox has been more prevalent than last—at least the atmospheric influences would seem to have been more active—from the fact of nine out of twenty-one of the cases having had the eruption upon them at the period of coming into hospital, while out of eleven cases treated by anticipation, only *two have displayed* the eruption in the ordinary way, the remainder having entirely escaped. Last year, in every instance that the treatment was employed, the eruptions were localised on the surfaces subjected to counter-irritation and the parts contiguous; but being unwilling to commit myself to statements so opposed to existing belief, as the practicability of averting small pox, I refrained from returning the cases as such, until I had more extended experience.

In respect to the application of the foregoing principles to the treatment of dysentery, I must premise that a variety of disordered states of the intestine are included under the generic name of dysentery, from the non-recognition of which I believe much error and mischief to have ensued; owing to each variety requiring a special mode of treatment, in place of being amenable to one uniform system as has been heretofore supposed.

Experience has enabled me to recognise six well-marked phases of this troublesome and fatal malady, each having particular symptoms; in the diagnosing of which, the previous history of the patient will be found to lend material aid

1st.—Dysentery resulting from long continued constipation and which readily yields to free and repeated vegetable purgatives, such as jalap and scammony. This is a form of the disease that is constantly treated on an erroneous and injurious principle by the employment of astringents.

2nd.—Dysenteric diarrhœa, symptomatic of the intestinal mucous membrane being involved in the elimination of the results of periodic febrile action. The treatment consisting in not checking by astringents [as is usually done] the process which nature has set up, but in gently encouraging it, while treatment is brought to bear on the deranged state of the constitution causing it—which, should it be fever of the intermittent or remittent types, I am aware of no remedy exercising a more powerful influence over it, than quinine, given in ten grain doses, during a remission of the disease.

3rd.—Dysenteric symptoms indicating the intestinal mucous membrane having become the seat of the eliminative stage in eruptive fevers such as small pox or typhus, there guiding nature to as innocuous a termination as possible, is what I have found most successful—namely, by encouraging the process of elimination already commenced, but at the same time cutting off the supply for a continuance of it. This I generally find best attained by mild purgatives, and the employment, until it becomes inoperative, of the electro precipitant treatment, combined with due attention to supporting the vital powers.

4th.—Dysentery characterised by discharges of green slime, unassimilated food, muco-sanguineous matter, and a complete absence of ordinary fæces in the evacuations. This I believe to be a specific form dependant on a paralysis of the functions of the liver, wherein mal-assimilation of food and its discharge from the system in the form of chyme is the prominent symptom. It is over this form of dysentery that I believe Ipecacuanha†† exercises a specific influence—and which influence, as already stated in a previous note, I think is very probably the result of electrical agency.

5th.—Where the intestinal mucous membrane becomes involved in the elimination of the lythic acid or rheumatic habit of body. This form I have usually found easily treated by free purging, *followed by colchicum, usually combined with a* little opium.

6th.—Where the intestinal mucous membrane displays indications of chronic derangement in persons of the scrofulous habit of body, and where reasonable grounds exist for suspecting that the intestines have become the seat of deposits analogous to those which are so common on the skin of scrofulous patients, I cannot say that I have been able very often to satisfy myself of the existence of this condition, but in a few cases of the kind, I have effected a cure by treating the constitutional cause with cod liver oil—at the same time carefully regulating the bowels and preventing undue irritation from fœculent accumulation. In combination with which treatment, the determining to the skin by counter-irritation of whatever matter remained in the current of the circulation is also necessary.

Much of the unsatisfactory progress of medicine is to be traced to the fact, that the curiosities of morbid action, more than the diseases of common life have been made the subjects of medical literature and research; their tendencies being for the most part towards minute subdivision and not philosophic generalization. The principles of medicine also, as based on pathology, are constituted too much as if but for the occurrence of certain organic changes denominated disease, there was no definite limit to the existence of the organism and those natural alterations of tissue, the progressive degrees of that gradual wearing out of the system which may be said to commence with the advent of puberty attributed to specific causes in place of to the inevitable operations of nature hurried on by certain causes amongst which I am inclined to rank hereditary constitution and congenital physical peculiarities first and by a long way the most important—where a perfect integrity of natural constitution has existed, climate, habit and other external influences are a good deal overrated as special causes of mortality.

Thus have been written I believe elaborate treatises on altered conditions of internal organs under the name of diseases referable to specific causes, but which in reality result from the natural decay of the system in common with that of organic nature generally. No one dies without a sufficient cause and which must result either from accident or what is commonly called disease. Nevertheless it is a matter of common occurrence to find aged people die suddenly who were never ill in their lives, and yet whose remains display on examination after death chronic indications of disease in almost every internal organ. Much confusion and error have arisen in medicine from attaching an erroneous importance to overt or constitutional symptoms which in a large proportion of instances are present in proportion as disease is now serious in character, the indications of disease called constitutional symptoms being frequently altogether absent until within a brief period of death.

It would seem that one section of the human race is born with organs that are young and capable of lasting, while another section comes into the world with them partly worn out and liable to constant derangement under the name of constitutional disease. It is for the most part to the averting in the latter, the premature extinction of life, by guiding to an innocous termination those results of defective organic action to which they are more liable and more likely to be seriously affected by, that this new mode of treatment is peculiarly adopted; from its establishing an action artificially liberating from the blood the accumulated products of defective elimination irrespective of the source from which they originate, and thus I believe it to be of no ordinary value, for the prevention, cure and modification of organic disease generally. The result of its employment in one case of mental disease was so satisfactory that I am inclined to think it may be found beneficial in certain disordered states of the brain.

It is but right however, that I should caution those who may practically investigate the question that they must not expect to see results either equally speedy in production or satisfactory in character follow the indiscriminate employment of electro-precipitation; as circumstances tend materially to modify them—success being always in proportion to the date at which the symptoms are brought under treatment.

It is as well also to observe, that my experience of it has been deduced from a class of patients whose ailments have, as general rule, come under notice early; and I should not be sanguine of a like degree of uniform success from its employment in civil hospitals, owing to the advanced stages of disease in which the sick too frequently are before they can procure admission. In my hands as yet, the treatment in every individual case in which it has been tried at the earlier stages of disease, however severe, has been attended with complete success. The experience of Dr. Lamprey is similar not only in the hospital of the 67th Regiment, but also in that established for the benefit of the Chinese, which is also under his care. In fact we both find that it has completely changed the character of our professional duties; having now none of those chronic and hopeless cases under treatment, which formerly were so numerous, and for which, all that could be done, was endeavouring to keep them alive until they could be got rid of by the process of invaliding.

It is really very remarkable to see numbers of men coming into hospital—labouring under symptoms of fever threatening to be severe—up and going about in the course of a few days, feeling quite well, and whose retention in hospital is only necessary on account of the cutaneous disease that has been artificially produced.

In presenting these views based on a belief in the decomposing powers, probably allied to voltaic electricity, possessed by Tartar Emetic and Croton Oil. I do so, with a full conviction of the very crude and imperfect state of my knowledge on the subject; and I send them forth, entertaining the hope, that they will prove the pioneers of more specific and detailed research on the part of others, more competent to investigate so obscure and intricate a question.

Tientsin, 23rd March, 1862.

In having thus presented to our readers a new system of treating such a frightful malady as small-pox by an able and scientific physician, we have a strong impression that it will tend to much practical good in ameliorating its ravages in this and other communities where it is prevalent. That success has attended Dr. Rennie's new mode of treatment is abundantly evident, from what appears in the foregoing treatise, as well as the testimony of many military and civil practitioners. Of course in the amplification of his views as to the cause of this disease and its congeners, there is room *for discussion.* At the same time we are of opinion that the principle set forth of simplifying the origin of diseases is the great art of the medical practitioner, so as to reach the organic seat of cure.

We cannot take leave of this subject without recording our opinion of the extent to which the public are indebted to Brigadier-General Stavely, C.B., in his capacity of officer commanding the British troops in China, for his ready appreciation of the merits of Dr. Rennie's views, and for the prompt steps which he has taken, that they should be invested with due importance, by being brought prominently under the notice of the highest military authorities in England.

REVIEW.

(Communicated.)

The Russians on the Amur; its Discovery, Conquest, and Colonisation; By E. G Ravenstein, F.R.G.S. *London Trübner & Co*, 1861.*

In the present age of geographical and ethnological research, when every new fact regarding distant regions of the globe is eagerly sought for, the work of Mr Ravenstein on the regions of the Amur cannot fail to prove an acceptable contribution to our literature. The narratives of Atkinson and other travellers in that direction, in recent times, have given a new interest to that portion of the globe, but still to the great bulk of readers, it is essentially a *terra incognito.* For the earliest account of the inhabitants of the Amur regions, as indeed for most other Asiatic nations, we are indebted to that little-explored mine of ethnographical lore, the dynastic and other histories of the Chinese. Their accounts however are meagre and unsatisfactory to the scientific enquirer, and merely furnish a few historical hints, which are valuable nevertheless, in connection with the corroborations of more recent investigators

A good deal has been done at different times to add to our knowledge by European writers, who have detailed the result of their personal adventures. Perhaps the most important of such contributions are in the Russian language, and thus inaccessible to the majority of Europeans; and the others being scattered up and down in the books and periodicals of other nations, few have been able to gather from them a distinct and comprehensive view of the actual state of matters in North-Eastern Asia. Mr Ravenstein has done good service in concentrating the information from so many and varied sources, and opening up to us an interesting tableau, while he vouches for the authenticity of his statements by quoting his authorities on every occasion.

Previous to 1636, the existence of the Amur seems to have been unknown to Europeans, the first information having been gathered by the Russians from a party of Cossacks who had been sent from Tomsk to the Aldan river, to make the Tungusians living there tributary. Successive adventures and encroachments follow on the part of the Russians, under the leaders Poyarkof in 1643, Khabarof from 1647 to 1652, Stepanof from 1652 to 1661, and Beketof about the same period. Forts are built, quarrels with the natives ensue, and in 1666 the stronghold of Albazin is founded by the Russians. The suspicion and jealousy of the Manchu rulers of China are raised, and embassies pass to and fro between that and Peking; but at the close of 1682, we find the Russians in possession not only of Albazin on the Amur, but also settlements on the Dzeya, the Silimji, and the Amgun. The Chinese attack the Russians, who evacuate Albazin, which is destroyed by the Chinese in 1685. The Russians return and rebuild Albazin, when the Treaty of Nerchinsk is ratified between the two nations in 1689, fixing the national boundary and terms of future intercourse. By a later treaty in 1727, a church was built in Peking and a clerical mission established in that city, which continues to the present time. The chain of events that occurred from that period down to the treaty of 1858, concluded by Count Poutiatin are fully detailed, with a succession of adventurous journeys through Manchuria and the regions of the Amur, by Roman Catholic padres and Russian officers; besides an account of the establishment of Blagovesh'chensk and other commercial emporiums on the great river.

The geography of the Amur, and the several branches of its natural history are very suggestive, indicating a somewhat liberal distribution of the gifts of nature; the middle course flowing through regions which rival in fertility those of central Europe, while it enters a sea ice-bound for half the year or more. One is struck with with the scantiness of the population, notwithstanding the number of tribes. In the whole of the Russian territory, embracing 361,000 square miles, it is estimated at about 24,000; for example, the Oronchons number 206 individuals of both sexes, roving over an area of 28,000 square miles, giving 170 square miles to each individual. The Goldi occupy 114 so-called villages, with 320 houses, and 2,560 inhabitants; the Manguns, forty villages, with 110 houses and 1,100 inhabitants; the Kile on the Upper Gorin, and Negidalze on the Amgun, probably not over a thousand souls in all. Great diversity is apparent in the national character of the several tribes, from the simple Goldi ready and willing to extend the rites of hospitality to the stranger; to the hostile Gilyak ever on the alert for plunder, and at whose hands De la Brunière, the missionary, met his death, for the sake of the little property in his possession. Squeezed and oppressed by their Manchu rulers, the advent of Russian power is not altogether distasteful to the natives, and we may hope that ere long this degraded population will be raised in the scale of civilization, by means of intercourse with Europeans, and that the regions of the Amur will at no distant epoch, assume a new importance in the history of the world.

We quote the author's description of the aspiring settlement of Blagovesh'chensk.

At the juntion of the Dzeya and Amur, is situated the town of Blagovesh'chensk, founded in 1858 by General Muravief upon the site of the Cossack station Ust Zeisk. The town is built upon the plateau, and the principal street extends a verst along the river. In April 1860, the population was 1.635 souls. There were twenty-nine buildings belonging to government, four to private individuals, and forty-six wooden huts, covered with earth, and most of them in the ravines extending down to the river. There is a church, and the foundation of a second has been laid. The Amur Company maintain here one of their principal stores. The Chinese from the right bank of the Amur, come to Blagovesh'chensk about the fifth day of each month, and for seven days they sell their produce, wheaten and buckwheat flour, barley, oats, walnuts, Usuri apples, fowls, pigs, cows, and horses Occasionally they sell also silk stuffs, peltry, artificial flowers, felt shoes, matting, &c. Timber has to be brought down the Amur or Dzeya from a distance of sixty miles for only shrubby oaks and hazel grow in the neighbourhood of the town. The town is the seat of the military and civic authorities of the Amur province. Its site has been well chosen, and in course of time it will no doubt rise into a place of importance. Agricultural operations may be carried on here on the most extensive scale, and with a certainly of success. Coals are found a few versts above the town, and iron is reported to exist in the mountains a short distance up the Dzeya.

Nikolayevsk, near the mouth of the Amur, is thus described:—

Nikolayevsk, until lately the most important Russian station on the Amur, is situated upon a wooded plateau, on the left bank of the river. The landing-place is available only for small craft, and larger vessels have to lie in the middle of the river, which has a width here of a mile and a half. When we ascend the stairs leading from the landing-place to the plateau upon which the town is built, we have on the right the government machine establishment, superintended by Mr. Barr, who brought over the two first steamers from America, and in 1858 received a gold medal "for zeal." A saw mill is attached to this establishment. In its rear, a number of log-houses are scattered about, forming the "Slobodka" or suburb of Nikolayevsk. These are inhabited by sailors and workmen; the stumps of trees still remaining between them render walking by night rather unsafe. Returning to the top of the stairs we have Nikolayevsk on the left. The main street runs parallel with the edge of the plateau, from which some "gardens" or rather waste lands separate it. The first house at the corner is a tavern. It was formerly the officers' club, which has been suppressed owing to frequent disputes and personal encounters among its members. Gerstfeldt speaks of a library of 4,000 volumes, a ball room and large dining-room in the club-house. He also speaks of the principal European newspapers kept there, and not disfigured by the censor's black ink. All this however is very much exaggerated. Capt. Pritz tells me that this famous club can scarcely compare to a low German beer house. Of newspapers he saw but very few and these were months old. The next building on the left is the Pay-office, the third building the Police-station. Between these two latter is an open space in the centre of which stands the church, very neatly built of wood, the trunks in the lower part being left in their rough state and the roof painted green. This church is ornamented with one large steeple and four small ones. Behind the church, and facing the "square" stands the "Chancellerie," a large wooden building, a hundred by fifty feet, surmounted by a mast-head from which the ships in the harbour may be signalled. Of other buildings, most of them in the three side streets, we may mention the hospital, the apothecary's shop, the store-house of the Amur Company, a school for pilots' and soldiers' sons, a bath, the town residence of the governor, a second tavern, and a watchmaker's shop. The houses are of wood with strong doors and windows, and their interior arrangement leaves nothing to be desired. The governor has a country residence about two miles west of the town, on a prominent cliff, whence there is a most extensive view. Attached to it is a kitchen garden, and in the neighbourhood some Russian peasants have been established, who supply the town with eggs, poultry and butter. The population of Nikolayevsk in 1858 was 2,552, including 360 females and 1,518 soldiers and sailors. There were forty-nine dwelling houses belonging to Government, and two hundred belonging to private individuals, twenty-seven uninhabited houses belonged to government, and there were besides one government and eleven private stores, of which seven belonged to foreign merchants.

Mr Ravenstein's work will well repay the perusal, and will form a most useful guide-book to explorers in the little-known regions of Eastern Tartary.

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†† I believe also, that Ipecacuanha exercises a beneficial influence over the first form of dysentery I have specified; namely, that resulting from the *irritation of over-loaded intestines, in virtue however* of its purgative properties only. In the form dependent on hepatic paralysis, I am satisfied its action is specific.

* This work may be procured from Messrs. Oppert & Co., Shanghai.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Showing the highest and lowest degrees of temperature in the month of *July*, 1861, from observations taken by a self-registering Thermometer in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the *Maximum* by day and the *Minimum* at night; and the number of rainy days during the same period,—also the average of the same for 7 years.

July 1861.—Rainy days 7.

	Max	Min		Max	Min
1	80	74	17	92	80
2	81	75	18	92	80
3	83	76	19	92	79
4	88	78	20	91	77
5	91	81	21	89	76
6	90	81	22	89	77
7	92	82	23	90	80
8	93	82	24	95½	81
9	92	80	25	94	82
10	90	82	26	89	79
11	95	80	27	91	81
12	91	83	28	91½	79
13	93	83	29	84	75
14	95	88	30	82	75
15	96	83	31	82	78
16	95	81			

Average of 7 years { Thermo. *Max* 87, *Min* 77
Rainy days 6.71.

To be continued monthly.

INSURANCES.

ALLIANCE MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Office, are prepared to grant Policies on first-class Vessels from Shanghai to any port in the United Kingdom, payable in London.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 27th December, 1861.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

The Undersigned have been appointed Agents in Shanghai for the above Company and are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, as follows—

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, detached and in the occupation of Foreigners, at the rate of ¾ *per cent per annum.*

On Furniture and Stores in the above, 1 *per cent per annum.*

On first-class detached Godowns, ¾ *per cent per annum.*

On second-class Godowns 1 *per cent per annum.*

On Merchandize in Godowns, 1 *per cent per annum;* ½ *per cent for* 3 *months,* and ¾ *per cent for* 6 *months.*

Policies will be granted to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on its contents.

No Insurance will be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Considerable advantages are offered by this Company to those effecting Insurance for a longer period than one year.

Forms of Proposals and all requisite information can be obtained at the Offices of the Undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st July, 1861.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOW & Co.
tf Shanghai, 20th April, 1860.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

The undersigned Agents in Shanghae for the above Company are prepared to accept assurance as under:

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, *used strictly as such*, and the contents consisting of Household furniture, &c., therein, in private use, at the rate of ¾ *per cent per annum*

On Buildings of Brick or Stone covered with Tiles, Slates or Metal, detached from Chinese Tenements, and on their contents at the rate of *one per cent per annum*, and to the extent of £10,000 on each separate building.

A Building and its contents taken together *form one risk.* Thus the above sum may be underwritten on a Building alone, or on the contents alone, or part on the Building and part on the contents.

Assurances for Six months will be charged *three-fourths, and for* Three months *one-half of the annual rate.*

No Assurance is to be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the Assured will be entitled to participate in the Profits after five successive payments.

Parties applying for Assurances will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any deviation from which, without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
tf Shanghae, 2d June, 1860.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843.)

The undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at Lloyd's and the various London Insurance Companies,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy, the Straits, Ceylon, the Presidencies of India, Suez,* and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For Rates of Premium and other Information, apply to

M. Fischer, *Hongkong.*
F. Warden, *Shanghai.*
S. J. G. Jellicoe, *Singapore.*
T. H. Tronson, *Calcutta.*
Robert Franck, *Madras*, or
John Ritchie, *Bombay.*

The undersigned will also accept Risks upon all *first class* Steam-ships (other than those of the Peninsular and Oriental Company) trading between the above mentioned Ports.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London, 26th November, 1859.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

Capital Two Millions Sterling.

Trustees,
John Shaw Leigh, Esq. | John Naylor, Esq.
Charles Turner, Esq., *Chairman.*
Ralph Brocklebank, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

The Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents.

Premiums are payable in the Bills of any of the Local Banks or in other approved Paper.

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £30.000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

Wm. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on Ordinary Marine Risks to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The undersigned are prepared to grant Policies on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 1855

NOTICE.

The Undersigned are prepared to Underwrite Risks from Shanghai to Hankow and Hankow to Shanghai per Sailing Vessels.

They will be shortly in a position to issue Policies of Marine Insurance upon Native Craft.

RICHARD DUDLEY & Co.
tf Hankow, 9th February, 1862.

EASTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A Branch of the above Company having been opened at *Foochow,* Policies will now be granted upon risks from that port.

TURNER & Co.,
Agents in China for the
Eastern Marine Insce. Compy.
tf Hongkong, 9th July, 1860.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above-named Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the Extent of £5,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

MACPHERSON & MARSHALL.
tf Yokohama, 24th, October, 1861.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above-named Company, and are prepared to grant Policies upon Marine Risks to an extent of $17,000 upon any one risk, and upon Specie per Steamer to an extent of $90,000.

Policies can be made payable in London, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, Bangkok, Singapore, Java, Penang, Melbourne, Sydney, and Newcastle (Australia).

ADRIAN & Co.
tf Nagasaki, 9th April, 1862.

PUBLIC SALE.

British Consulate,
Shanghae, *20th May,* 1862.

The Undersigned has received Instructions to sell by Public Auction, all that valuable Land comprising the rear portion of the British Consular lot, stretching from Consulate Road to Soochow Creek, as also that part forming the compounds, fronting the Senior Assistant's and Interpreters Houses, measuring in all about forty-one mow more or less.

It is not at present intended that the sale shall take place before the *15th July next,* but due notice will be given of the time and terms of sale.

WALTER MEDHURST,
tf 774 *Consul.*

FOR SALE.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s

Claret in cases of 2 doz. each, Tls. 8 per doz.
28ju BOWER, HANBURY & Co.

FOR SALE.

Giesler's *Creaming Champagne.*
Port, Sherry, &c., &c.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 16th September, 1859.

HOUSES & LAND.

HANKOW.

To be Sold or Let a Desirable Residence possessing large Godown accommodation, situated on the Hankow River, with access of its own to the water. The Premises contain Office, Dining-room, 3 Bed-rooms and Bath-rooms, Tea room, Compradore's, and Servants' Rooms, and Stone Treasury.

Apply to
ALFRED WILKINSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 14th June, 1862.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SILK.

A Gentleman, who has had 14 years experience both in the Production and Sale of Raw Silk—three years of which were passed *on the Continent and the remainder in Bengal,*—is open to an Engagement either in China or Japan.

He is at present, and has been for the last three years, a Silk Broker in Calcutta.

Reference can be given to the leading firms of Calcutta.

Apply by letter to "D.," care of the Printer.
28 ju Shanghae, 20th June, 1862.

ASTOR HOUSE,

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED HOTEL AT SHANGHAI.

As a first-class Family Hotel, this house is unsurpassed, comprising every comfort and convenience, particularly for Gentlemen and Families travelling. The Cellar is replete with every description of the choicest Liquors.

Elegant open and close Chairs to be had on application at the Office.

Hot and cold Baths always ready. Boats attached to the Hotel.

Terms moderate.

H. W. SMITH,
Proprietor.
tf Shanghai, 5th April, 1862.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

Capital £500,000.
SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Current Deposit Accounts on which no Commission is charged, opened *with Firms* or Individuals.

Fixed Deposits received at Interests.

The Bank draws on:—
London and County Bank, London,
National Bank of Scotland and Branches,
Provincial Bank of Ireland and Branches,
and on
Bombay, Calcutta, and Hongkong.

tf Shanghai, 16th May, 1862.

NOTICE.
SHANGHAI PILOT COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that after the 30th of June, 1862, the Local Insurance Offices will not be responsible for any loss or accident that may occur to Vessels piloted by other Pilots than those licensed by the Board of Management of the said Company.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents Canton Insurance Office.
DENT & Co.,
Agents Union Insurance Society.
LINDSAY & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong Insurance Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th April, 1862.

NOTICE.
SHANGHAI PILOT COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that Mr. Hugh Maclean and Mr. C. W. Halstead have been dismissed from and are no longer Members of the said Company, and that Mr. MacQueen, Apprentice, has also been dismissed.

By Order of the Board of Management.

We, the Undersigned, hereby give notice for general information that we will not be responsible for any loss or accident that may occur to Vessels piloted by the above-named Messrs. Maclean, Halstead, or MacQueen.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Canton Insurance Office.
DENT & Co.,
Agents. Union Insurance Society.
LINDSAY & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong Insurance Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th April, 1862.

NOTICE.

The Acclimatisation Society of Victoria, Australia, are willing to make Purchases of such useful or ornamental, Birds, Animals, and Fish, landed in Melbourne, as may meet the requirements of the Society.

W. H. ARCHER, *Hon. Sec.*

THE ARGUS GOLD PRIZE CUP.

The Argus Gold Prize Cup, of the value of One Hundred Pounds, for the year 1861, will be given to any one (unconnected with *The Argus or Yeoman* newspaper) who, within the year ending 31st October, 1862, shall introduce into the colony the most valuable or interesting Animal, Bird, or Fish, in sufficient numbers to establish the breed.

The decision to rest with the Council of the Acclimatisation Society, subject to the ratification of the Editor of *The Argus.*

Applications to be lodged with the Council of the Acclimatisation Society, before the 1st of December, 1862.

29fe

NOTICE.
SHANGHAI DOCK COMPANY

E. Hawkins, *Superintendent.*

This Company being now Proprietors of both Docks known as the Old and New Docks give notice—

That the Old or Point Dock is closed for enlargement, and cannot receive Vessels, until further notice.

The New or Lower Dock receives Ships of *14 feet draft and 280 feet length.*

The Dock charge is Tl. 1.5. (one tael five mace) per Ton for one course of tide, and Tl. 1 (one Tael) per Ton for an additional course.

The Shipwright Work on any vessel entering the Docks is open to general competition.

The Dock Company is not responsible for any debt incurred in the name of the Docks, unless the contract is signed by both the Superintendent and the Chairman of the Company.

All bills for Dockage must be receipted by Messrs. Russell & Co., Treasurers of the Company.

P. LOUREIRO,
Chairman.
tf Shanghai, 10th February, 1862.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION

of every description
For Sporting or Military Purposes.

Double Waterproof Central Fire Caps, Felt Waddings to prevent the leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game, &c., at long distances, Breech Loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Shot Guns and Rifles.

Contractors to the War Department for Small Arms Ammunition,

Jacob's Rifle Shell-Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's, Adams', and other Revolvers.

Enfield Rifle Ammunition, and Ball Cartridges for Whitworth and Henry's Rifles, also for Westley Richard's, Terry's, Wilson's, Prince's and other Breech Loaders.

Bullets of uniform weight made by compression from soft Refined Lead.

ELEY-BROS., Gray's-Inn-Road, London, W.C.
WHOLESALE ONLY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAUTION.
LETCHFORD'S WAX VESTAS.

R. Letchford & Co. guarantee their Matches will light in any Climate, even if dipped in water. Customers therefore, when ordering Wax Matches should be particular in requesting "Letchford's Make," as others are often substituted.

R. Letchford & Co., having just built an extensive Manufactory, are now prepared to execute at a few days' notice, any order made payable in England.

Three Colts Lane, Bethnal Green, (late of Whitechapel), London.

25oc April 26, 1862

NOTICE.

The Undersigned have been appointed Agents at all Open Ports of China, North of the Canton River for the

Joint Underwriter's Association at Rotterdam;

and no claims dated *from either of these ports* will be admitted by the Association unless verified by the Undersigned.

Wm. PUSTAU & Co.
18oc Shanghai, 18th April, 1862.

BELLAMBI STEAM COAL COMPANY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

This superior Steam Coal now supplied to H. M. Steam-ships on the Australian Station and also to the Railways in Victoria and New South Wales can be obtained on application to LAIDLEY, IRELAND & Co., Sole Agents at Sydney, or Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., of Hongkong and Shanghai, and who will produce certificates and analysis showing the high character of this Coal. No cargoes *are* shipped without signed Pit Certificates from the Bellambi Mines accompanying them.

Perfect freedom from Clinker, Sulphur, or Slate, combined with the established fact that this Coal produces fully 30 per cent more steam than any other Australian Coal, will commend it in the Eastern Markets.

tf Sydney, N.S.W., January 20th, 1862.

EXTENSIVE FRAUDS.

Lea & Perrins having discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with spurious imitations of their "WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE," the labels of which closely resemble those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances with the name of L. & P. forged: they have deemed it their duty to caution the public, and to request purchasers to see that the names of Lea & Perrins are upon the *Wrapper, Label, Stopper, and Bottle.*

L. & P. further give notice that they will proceed against any one who may infringe upon their rights, either by manufacturing or vending *such imitations, and have instructed their* correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of such infringements.

⁂ Wholesale and for exportation by the Proprietors, Lea & Perrins, Worcester, England: Crosse & Blackwell, and other Oilmen and Merchants, London.

29ma London, 19th October, 1861.

S. C. WOODRUFF,

Shipchandler, Storekeeper, and General Agent.
The Bund, Hong-que,
SHANGHAI.
my-63 May 10th, 1862.

GRIBBLE & WHITFIELD,

Civil Engineers & Architects.
YEU-HAN.
tf May 5th, 1862.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EDWARD BYRNE,

Ship Broker, Ship Auctioneer, Marine Surveyor, General Commission and Forwarding Agent.
OFFICE IN PARK LANE.
Adjoining the "Shanghai Medical Hall," near the Bund.
tf Shanghai, 6th July, 1861.

ALEXANDER MORRISON,

Shipwright, Blacksmith, Boat Builder, &c.
HANKOW.
tf April 28th, 1862.

Wm. DATO & Co.,

GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
SHANGHAI.
Yang-king-pang, Corner of Rue Montauban,
tf Shanghai, 4th April, 1862.

MR. EDWARD LAWRANCE,

Practitioner in Law and Notary Public
Office at Messrs. Bradwell Bloor & Co. Park Lane, opposite the *North-China Herald* Office.
Office hours from 10 till 4.
tf Shanghai, 15th March, 1862.

E. C. KIRBY & Co.,

General Storekeepers, Commission Agents, and Druggists,
NINGPO.
tf May 25, 1861.

HALL & HOLTZ,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

McKENZIE & CO.,

Ship Chandlers, Store-keepers, and Provisioners,—Soda Water, and Lemonade Manufacturers.
Yang-king Pang,
SHANGHAI.

Cheang-fong 祥豐

MRS. CLIFTON,

SUCCESSOR TO
MRS. MARSH,
Millinery and Drapery Establishment,
Consulate Road,
Corner of Church Street.
tf Shanghai, 17th May, 1861.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY

Has been enlarged, and can accommodate Private Patients with comfort.

The terms are,
For Private Room, ...Tls. 2.0.0 a day.
,, Officers do. .... ,, 1.5.0 ,,
,, General Wards,.... ,, 1.0.0 ,,
Washing One Tael per month extra.

The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
DR. BOONE, *Visiting Surgeon.*
THOS. PEREIRA, *Apothecary.*

☞ The Dispensary is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary. Medicine chests &c.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
June 20	Henrietta Louisa	Du sch	160	Meyer	Nagasaki	June 10	Coals	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 20	Wilhelm	Da. bg	160	Ottsen	Fuchau	.. 17	General	G. Kunst
.. 20	Chicora	B. ship	453	Bristow	Swatow	.. 6	Sugar	Master
.. 20	Anna Maria	B. bark	487	Hurst	Hongkong	.. 4	General	H. Leighton and Co
.. 20	Ceres	A. bark	398	Melcher	New York	Nov 21	Coals, &c	Russell and Co
.. 20	Boneta	Ha. bk	218	Krohler	Coast			A. Ellissen and Co
.. 21	Ocean Bird	B. bark	333	Payne	Hainan	June 5	Sugar	Olyphant and Co
.. 21	Julien Edward	B. ship	431	Kerk	Singapore	May 28	General	P. F. Cama
.. 21	Emma	N.G. bg	188	Haesloop	Ningpo	June 17	Rice	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 21	Tientsin	B. schr	214	Krudus	do	.. 4	Ballast	Bourjau, Hubener
.. 21	Persévérant	Fr. bg	226	Doucet	Nagasaki	.. 13	General	Wheelock and Co
.. 21	Cosmopolite	B. str.	559	Campbell	Hankow	.. 17		Dent and Co
.. 21	Sir Charles Forbes	B. str.	159	Mooney	do			Gibb, Livingston and
.. 21	Saginaw [u s	str.		Watkins	Coast			
.. 21	Theresa Auguste	Da. bg	163	Ulams	Hongkong	.. 4	do	Turner and Co
.. 21	Fenella	B. str.	179	Shaw	Hankow	.. 17		Barnes Dallas
.. 21	John T. Wright	A. str.		Watson	San Francisco	Apr 30		Howard and Co
.. 21	Estrella	Spa. bg	170	Yaymedo	Amoy	June 4	do	J. R. Barras
.. 21	Rattlesnake	A. bark	356	Harker	Hongkong	.. 12	do	Frazar and Co
.. 21	Kingman	Ha. bk	290	Myer	do	.. 14	Rice	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 21	Migrator	B. bark	380	Wood	do	.. 12	Coals	Blain, Tate and Co
.. 21	Kate Swanton	B. ship	535	Murdock	Cardiff	Dec 30	do	Gibb, Livingston & Co
.. 21	Laurel	B. ship	638	Garrick	London	Feb 1	General	Chapman, King and
.. 21	Trieste	A. bark	550	Sewall	New York	.. 17	do	Olyphant and Co
.. 21	Iris	Ha. sch	230	Nelland	Hongkong	June 12	do	Bourjau, Hubener
.. 21	Phillipine	B. bark	299	Rowe	do	.. 12	do	Geo. Barnet and Co
.. 22	Johanne	Da. bg	199	Diedrichsen	do	.. 16	do	Watson and Co
.. 22	Feima	B. str.		Bird	do	.. 12		Moses and Co
.. 23	Eliza Mary	B. schr	126	Miles	Yang-tsze		do	Edward Byrne
.. 23	Offar	B. brig	172	Bertram	Ningpo	.. 21	do	Bourjau, Hubener
.. 23	Washington	B. str.		Jellerson	Sydney	Apr 30		
.. 23	Fire Dart	A. str.	420	West	Hankow	June 20		Augustine Heard and
.. 24	Sir W. F. Williams	B. ship	869	Rees	Hongkong	.. 18	do	Shaw, Brothers and
.. 24	Margaret Eliza	A. bark	505	Robinson	Whampoa	.. 11	Rice	Russell and Co
.. 24	Macao	B. bark	327	Reber	Nagasaki	.. 16	General	T. Kroes and Co
.. 25	Oscar	Ha. bk	183	Matthew	Swatow	.. 12	Sugar	F. L. Martin
.. 25	Emma Mathilde	Bre. bk	380	Behrens	Russia		Ballast	Order
.. 25	Andes	A. bark	450	Spencer	Swatow	.. 18	General	Howard and Co
.. 25	Kate Hastings	A. bark	448	Kingsman	do	.. 18	do	Master
.. 25	Bermah	B. ship			Sydney			Johnson and Co
.. 25	Rajah	B. str.	300	Catto	Hankow	.. 21	do	David Sassoon Sons &
.. 25	Kate	B. str.		Morrison	Singapore	.. 11		Harkort and Co
.. 26	Pekin	B. str	750	Soames	Hongkong *	.. 22	do	E. Warden, Agt. P & O
.. 26	Rover	A. bark	350	Hunt	Amoy	.. 21	do	Frazar and Co
.. 26	Martha Theresa	Du bk	212	Fischer	Whampoa	.. 15	Rice	Russell and Co
.. 26	Manuelita	Spa. bk	233	Rocha	Amoy	.. 20	General	Order
.. 26	General Morgan	A. schr	138	Congdon	Tientsin	.. 11	do	Master

* With Mails.

DEPARTURES.—*From Woosung.*

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
June 20	Mary Ellen	A. brig	200	Jinks	Swatow	Original	Wetmore, Cryder and Co
.. 20	Jacob & Anna	Du. sch	280	Bonger	Nagasaki	Ballast	T. Kroes and Co
.. 20	Otilia	Nor. bk	400	Rudstad	Swatow	Sun., &c.	Siemssen and Co
.. 21	Governor General	B. str.	502	McQueen	Hankow	Opium	Dent and Co
.. 21	Bessie Seawright	B. brig	130	Kier	Hongkong	Ballast	H. Leighton and Co
.. 21	Amazone	Ha. bk	260	Nielssen	Newchwang	Re-expts	Johnson and Co
.. 21	J. N. Brockman	A. bark	570	Crockett	Rangoon	Ballast	Dow and Co
.. 21	Glencoe	B. ship	746	Hutton	Fuchau	Original	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 21	Boneta	Ha bk	248	Krohler	Coast		A. Ellissen and Co
.. 21	Shanghai	Spa. bk	204	Andulza	Hongkong	Sun., &c	Wetmore, Cryder and Co
.. 22	Shakespere	B. ship	486	Crosby	London	Tea	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 22	Water Witch	B. bark	236	Norris	Nagasaki	Coals, &c.	Lindsay and Co.
.. 22	Siwa	Ha. bk	216	Biorsen	Newchwang	Op., &c.	Lindsay and Co
.. 23	Willamette	B. str.	445	Lawary	Hankow	Sun., &c	Chapman, King and Co
.. 23	Miranda	Pru. bg	168	Woller	Newchwang	Ballast	Bourjau, Hubener and Co
.. 23	Island Queen	B. str.	129	Stocks	Hankow	Sundries	Shaw, Brothers and Co
.. 23	Berwick Walls	B. ship	621	Findley	do	Op., &c.	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 24	Pei-seen	B str	253	Cairns	do	Stores	Blain, Tate and Co
.. 21	Surprise	A. str.	193	Pendleton	do	Op., &c.	Russell and Co
.. 21	Marie Phillipine	Ha. sch	126	Frey	Hongkong	Sun., &c	G. Kunst

[Edited by SAMUEL MOSSMAN. Printed & Published every Saturday, at the North-China Herald Office, Shanghai]